Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

US History;

**Populism & the Populist Movement**

*Use Call to Freedom pages 200-205 to complete the following outline.*

1. **Rural Unrest**

* From 1860-1900, the US population more than doubled from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million. The number of farms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The combination of more farms and greater productivity led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prices for crops. Many farmers responded to lower prices by increasing crop production, which eventually pushed prices even lower.
* Many farmers blamed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, wholesalers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, grain buyers, grain elevator operators, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for profiting at their expense.

1. **The National Grange**

* In 1866 Oliver Kelley toured the South and saw how the nation’s farmers suffered. Kelley and several government clerks founded the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The Grange wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and improve farmers’ living standards.
* Granges formed organizations called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy goods in bulk at lower prices, increasing farmers’ buying power.
* The Grange shifted its focus to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and campaigned for political candidates who supported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and demanded legislation to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the use of railroads and grain elevators.
* The issue of railroad regulation came before the US Supreme Court in 1877 in the case of *Munn v. Illinois*. The Court ruled that government did have the right to regulate the railroads and other businesses that affect the public interest. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for railroad lines within the state fell to the state governments.
* Congress also tried to exert its authority and passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to provide uniform national regulations over trade between states. It created the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ICC) to ensure that railroads charged fair rates and did not discriminate in favor of big shippers.

1. **Money Issues: ALSO KNOWN AS: Sound Money**

* Railroads were not the only concern facing farmers. Farmers’ problems most often involved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Since 1792, the US had allowed free and unlimited coinage. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meant that gold and silver were coined and that paper money was worth a specific amount of gold or silver.
* The Coinage Act of 1873 placed the United States strictly on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, meaning that only gold could back US currency.
* Tied to the gold standard, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tended to grow more slowly than the nation’s population. This meant that there were fewer dollars in circulation for each citizen, which resulted in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a shrinking of the money supply and a general lowering of prices.
* Silver Politics: During the late 1870s there was considerable support for free coinage of silver. Many farmers began backing political candidates who supported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* One politician who did this was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Nebraska who claimed that the free coinage of silver all “necessary reforms will be possible”.
* A new political party, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party favored inflating the money supply with paper dollars not backed by gold or silver.
* The Republicans finally made continued coinage of silver an issue in the presidential election. After the election of Benjamin Harrison, the Republican Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which increased the amount of silver purchased for coinage. This did not help farmers as much as they had hoped.

1. **Farmers’ Alliances**

* Many farmers formed their own political organizations to increase their power. First locally, then regionally, they organized to elect candidates and achieve policies favorable to them. These political organizations became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Farmers’ Alliances were more politically active than the Grange had been. Their goals and proposals put more emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help farmers. The Alliances called for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **The Populist Party**

* Farmers raised their political sights and hopes. Alliance meters organized a new national political party, the People’s Party. This was better known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and represented the high point of farmers’ political activity.
* Election of 1892: The Populists’ goal was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on government and to provide all Americans with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the government.
* The Populist platform called for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of railroads and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.
* To attract votes from industrial workers, the Populists supported the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workday and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ restrictions.

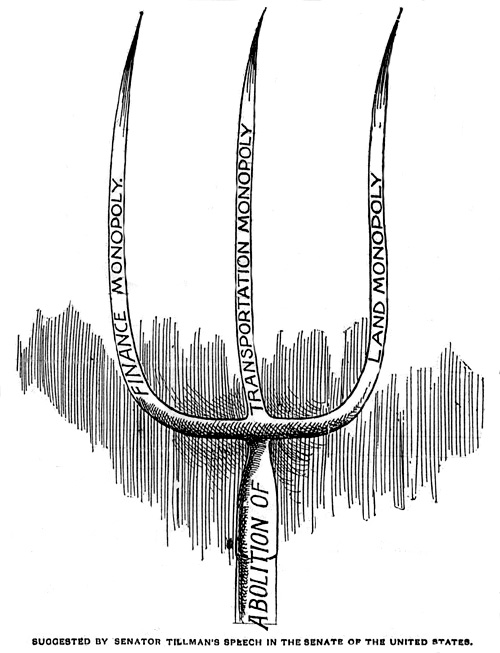
Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

US History;

**Populism & the Populist Movement: Guided Practice**

Directions: Examine the following documents based on the Populist Movement. Answer the questions for each document.

**Political Cartoon #1:**

1. **What do you think a pitchfork is used for?**
2. **Why might a pitchfork be used to symbolize the Populist Party?**
3. **What are the three things that the Populist Party wants to get rid of a monopoly on?**
4. **How do you know?**

**Political Cartoon #2:**



1. **What do you see in this picture?**
2. **What words are in this picture?**
3. **What do you think this picture could represent?**
4. **What does it look like the man in this picture is going to do?**

**Source #3: Populist Party Newspaper Poem**

The continuance of the "present gold standard" means:

Ruin;

Rage;

Riots;

Debts;

Crime;

Strikes;

Tramps;

Poverty;

Mortgages;

Hard times;

Sheriff sales;

More panics;

Less churches;

Close factories;

Business failures;

Fewer preachers;

More soup houses;

Homeless families;

A debauched ballot;

Twenty-cent wheat;

Less improvements;

Uneducated children;

Suffering and misery;

Crowded alms houses;

A dearth of marriages;

Two-dollars-a-ton hay;

Idleness and stagnation;

Two-cent-a-pound hogs;

Five-cent-a-pound butter;

Ten-dollars-a-head mules;

Falling prices for all product;

Hungry women and children;

Ten-cent-a-bushel potatoes;

Pauper prices for vegetables;

Two-dollars-and-a-half horses;

A contraction of the currency;

A dear dollar and a cheap man;

Twenty-five-cents-a-day labor;

Half clothed women and children;

Coxey armies marching through the land.

--[People's Party Paper](http://projects.vassar.edu/1896/journals.html#ppp), 16 October 1896

1. **Summarize the above poem in 3 sentences or less.**
2. **What are some things that will suffer if the Gold Standard continues?**
3. **What will the Gold Standard do to prices, according to the Populists?**

**Source #4: Populist Newspaper Article:**

**WOULD AFFECT** [**WOMEN**](http://projects.vassar.edu/1896/women.html)**.**

**Free Silver of Vital Import to Wives and Mothers of Wage-Earners.**

While the value of the wages earned by everyone who works for a living will be greatly reduced by the free coinage of silver, the working women will be far worse off than the men. Their wages will not probably be reduced in a greater ratio than the wages of the men, but they will stand a poorer chance of securing an advance to meet the increased cost of living. They will have to submit to the hardship of high prices and low wages with less hope of remedying their condition.

One principle cause of this disadvantage is that the women employed in productive industries have not the organized unions with which to sustain their interests.... The lack of organizations of their own will leave the thousands of women workers in our manufacturing industries at a marked disadvantage if their wages should be cut down in value by the free coinage of silver and the consequent depreciation of the money in which they were paid.

--[National Register](http://projects.vassar.edu/1896/journals.html#register), October 10 1896 (reprinted from Boston Post)

1. **Will it affect women the same as men? How do you know?**
2. **What will happen with their prices and wages?**
3. **What types of jobs are women employed in?**
4. **How will the free coinage of silver effect working women?**
5. **Why do you think this newspaper article focuses on affecting just women, and not men also?**